Et la Aiso a Veritable Golgotha-One in Twenty who Brave the Hardships of that Frozen Clime will Strike it Rich-Others Will Suffer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2 .- The Builetin has received a letter from Charles Haines, dated Dawson City, July 26. Mr. Haines is a well-known newspaper writer, and his letter is the first written by a trained newspaper man to come out of the Klondike gold regions. He says:

"The rich diggings have been comparatively idle during the summer, although the output from El Dorado and Bonanza creeks was famous, and there was plenty of gold in sight. There is every prospect of an immense output of gold from this district mext spring. The total output this season is, as near as I can judge, about \$7,000,000, but very little ground has been worked and the dumps will, like some of the tailings of old California placers pan out thousands of dollars when worked with improved machinery.

The placers are the most puzzling and deceiving I have ever seen. Imagine a man working on good "color" and finding the ground worth only a few dollars per day, and then turning to a waste of mud and moss with no surface indications and unearthing a bonanza. That is the situation here and all over Alaska. The man who comes here to mine does so at the expense of health and happiness, and it is with him a question of making a fortune quickly or take chances with death. About me are scores of men who can weigh their gold by the bucketful and who value their claims at millions. Four hundred valuable diggings are stretched along creeks, and every digging is a fabulous mine of gold, yet there are weary men' who have gone and returned to Dawson, after searching the great country hereabouts and never a nugget do they show for their toil, their long weary tramp over broken grounds and into a country whose disadvantages are exceeded by no other place on earth.

"This Alaska Northwest territory is an odd prize-drawing proposition that I can liken to nothing that admits of a the treasury department, shows the better comparison than a lottery. A debt, less cash in the treasury, to be number of spots are selected on the \$1,008,335,121, which is an increase for creeks, and for one year the miner la- the month of \$14,888,475. This inbors. The year closes, the water runs | crease is accounted for by a correspondand the season's output barely pays expenses.

Nearly two miles away from the unfortunate one is another who has taken from an uninviting spot a sack of gold.

has to wait another year for a new treasury. trial.

huts, saloons and a mass of tents \$519.368,486; paper, \$139,427,064; bonds, about 600 in number. When the long disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$18,nights come and the glass goes down 115,651; total, \$858,145,267, against to 65 degrees below zero, there will be which there are demand liabilities outintense suffering here and I shudder standing amounting to \$639,564,160, to think of the results.

Provisions are going to be very scarce, and there is little reason to doubt that the entire town will have to go on short rations during the winter, and that scurvy will be rampant. The gold that will go down the river for San Francisco and Seattle will amount to about \$2,000,000. There is a lot of gold that will remain in camp, for it is used as an equivalent of money, and is legal tender at \$17 per ounce. Of the 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants only a couple of hundred at the most have made big strikes. There is plenty of work at from \$15 to \$20 a day, and many men have paid \$2.50 or less for living and saved the balance.

Reports of other strikes are constantly being received here and many are authentic so far as Stewart and Polly rivers are concerned, but nothing like so rich as the Klondike has been reported.

Quite a number of people are preparing to leave here for Juneau, in case the steamers cannot get through with provisions and the outlook for a good grub supply is not encouraging. In conclusion, the Alaska and Northwest Territory gold fields will be develeped slowly. Ten thousand men may come here,

but they will be lost in the vast country when they spread out to prospect. Not more than 500 of them will strike a mine. When they do strike pay gravel their fortunes will be made. In years to come, when, at the sacrifice of human life and energy the treasures of this great land are located, the wealth of the north will be something beyond comprehension.

## FAMINE ALMOST CERTAIN.

A Gloomy Outlook for the Winter On the Klondike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.- News received in letters to the Alaska Commercial Co. that famine is almost certain on the Klondike next winter, re- trict is practically at an end. The ceives confirmation from Mr. Goodhue, operators gave notice to the striking a newspaper correspondent at St. Michaels. He states that the Yukon is | work at the scale offered they would unusually low, and that the chances of have to vacate the company houses. getting enough food to Dawson to sup- As this threatened homelessness, in port those now there and those flock addition to starvation, the strikers in ing in are slender.

Embarrassment Caused by an Act of the Minnesota Legislature.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 2.—The city funds are practically exhausted and the city employes will probably be paid off in orders for many pay days to come. This embarrassment is attrib- tory of the port of Baltimore, so far as uted to a law passed at the last legislature allowing taxpayers to June of next year in which to pay their 1897 taxes. The heads of one-third of the police force were severed yesterday, five engine houses of the fire department will be boarded up and all park and other improvements have been of the port for shipments of this char-

stopped. Woted to Demand Ninety Cents a Ton or

Books, Ia., Sept. 2.—The miners in The Commissioners Examining Papers this district held a meeting yesterday afternoon and voted mand 90 cents per ton for mining or Walker, President of the Nicaraguan tion September 27, on the following anarchists will no longer be allowed to strike. This summer the miners in the Canal commission had a conference basis of representation: One dele- land in England, and that, therefore, general trade mines agreed to work | with Secretary Sherman yesterday reder to get some work during the dull of the commission.

#### EXCHANGED COMPLIMENTS.

President Faure's Dispatch to the Czar or His Return to France and the Czar's Reply-An Exchange of Pretty Compil-

Paris, Sept. 2 .- It was given out yesterday that upon the arrival of President Faure at Dunkirk Tuesday morning he sent a dispatch to the czar saying: At the moment I place my feet once more upon the soil of France my first thought is for your majesty and the whole Russian nation. The magnificent and cordial reception given to

the president of the republic calls forth oughout France a feeling of joy and emo-It will leave in our hearts an ineffaceable mem I beg your majesty once more to accept the expression of my thanks and the wishes enter-

tained for your majestiy's happiness and that of the empress and the imperial family, and for the grandeur and prosperity of Russia. The czar replied to this message from the Lazelky palace, at Warsaw. He

The empress and myself are extremely grateful for your kind words just sent to us. It is with pleasure that I shall preserve the memory of the visit paid by the president of the republic to Russia, whose heart has once more beaten in unison with that of France.

# RAPID PROGRESS BEING MADE.

British Organizing Punitive Expeditions Against Insurgent Tribesmen. BOMBAY, Sept. 2.-Military move ments are reported from many places

and rapid progress is made in the organization of the punitive expeditions being sent against the insurgent tribes-Col. Gordon's column of troops from

Peshawur has arrived safely at Kohat without having met with any opposition on the part of the insurgents. The Afridis, according to the latest reports, have apparently left the Khyber pass.

The British post at Gazarbund, Beloochistan, which was held by native levies, was attacked on Sunday night last by a number of Brahuis, who murdered and robbed the levies and some travellers who had sought refuge

Many new signs of disaffection are reported from various points along the Indian frontier.

#### THE PUBLIC FINANCES. Debt Statement for the Month of August-

Cash Balance on Hand. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 .- The monthly statement of the public debt, issued at ing decrease in the amount of cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt \$847,365,540; debt on which interest has ceased since The lucky one did not strike the maturity \$1.336,280; debt bearing no inpocket because of his ability as a terest\$378,194,594. Total,\$1,226,896,327. miner; chance favored him and that This amount, however, does not include was all. In short the miner guesses \$593,991,953 in certificates and treasury forbidding "involuntary servitude," is not vioat it and locates any and everywhere. | notes outstanding, which are offset by In 19 cases out of 20 he misses it, and an equal amount of cash in the

The cash in the treasury is classified Dawson is merely a collection of log as follows: Gold, \$181,234.165; silver, which leaves a cash balance in the treasury of \$218,561,206.

## THE ANNEXATION TREATY.

Haste to Secure Ratification Does Not Im. ply an Extra Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- There is no disposition among officials here to question the correctness of the statement in the dispatches from Hawaii to the effect that Minister Hatch hurried to Honolulu with the special purpose of securing annexation action by the Hawaiian government in advance of the meeting of our congress. There is no rule in diplomatic prac-

tice that would forbid Hawaii first acting upon the treaty, and the treaty itself does not indicate which government is to take the initiative in the ratification. While it is regarded as desirable in the execution of the policy of President McKinley toward Hawaii as laid down in his message transmiting the treaty to congress. last June, that the document should be ready in all respects for the action of the United States senate at its next session, it is not believed that the president has any intention of calling a special session for the purpose of ratification.

Indeed, considering the fact that if the Hawaiian legislature acts with the greatest promptuess upon the treaty, it can scarcely complete its action and return the ratified convention to Washington before October at the earliest, it would appear to be unnecessary to advance the session of congress by such a short space of time as would intervene between that date and the date upon which congress

# PRACTICALLY AT AN END.

Striking Miners Return to Work in Large

meets in regular session.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.-A Times-Star special from Knoxville, Tenn., says: The miners' strike in the Jellico disminers that unless they returned to large numbers have returned to work.

## THE BANNER MONTH.

Exports. BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 2 .- August of

1897 was the banner month in the hisexports are concerned. Their value amounted to the enormous sum of \$10,343,391, figures never

Of the exports, grain formed the largest part, aggregating 9,230,680 bushels, breaking all previous records acter.

## NICARAGUA CANAL

before reached.

Prior to Sailing for Nicaragua. WASHINGTON,

during the summer for 80 cents in or garding some of the details of the work season, the understanding being that It is expected that Capt. Carter, the the 90-cent rate would be resumed in engineer officer, who is a member the fall. The railroad mines have al- of the board, will return about the ready made their contracts with the 11th of this month, and a meeting will

### LABOR CONVENTION.

Results of the Gathering of Labor Leaders at St. Louis.

The Platform Setting Forth the Ideas of the Delegates-Laborers Asked to Contribute the Earnings of Friday, September 3.

St. Louis, Sept. L-The labor convention at Masonic hall debated at cerning the future course of the miners' strike.

The report set apart Friday, September 3, a day on which all labor organizations and their friends shall contribute to the relief of the miners. It further declared that if the strike be not ended by September 20 a mass convention be held at Chicago, September 27, to consider the course then to be pursued.

It inveighed at length against "government by federal injunction," and called attention in a threatening manner to that provision of the federal constitution, providing that citizens have the right to bear arms.

During the prolonged discussion, inwhich Eugene V. Debs and J. R. Sovereign took part, there were evidences of extreme dissatisfacton with the committee's report, most of the speakers arguing that it was "all sound and fury, signifying nothing." A number of the orators talked calm-

and what were to be aimed at. The section of the report providing for a collection to support the miners was adopted. Its scope can only be realized when the figures are consid-

ly of shot-guns and violence, but these

were not very enthusiastically received,

since they failed to make it clear who

M. D. Ratchford, president of the United Mine Workers' union, says there are 1,500,000 union laborers in the country. One day's pay for these laborers will amount to \$5,000,000, Mr. Ratchford thinks, but he says the number of laborers may be 2,000,000, and that will increase the amount to over \$6,000,000,

The Platform. The fears of the more watchful fathers of the republic have been justified. The judiciary has come supreme. We witness a political phenomenon absolutely new in the history of the world; a republic prostrate at the feet of the judges appointed to administer the laws. They acknowledge no superior.

Under the cunning form of injunctions courts have assumed to enact criminal laws and, after thus drawing to themselves the power of legislation, have repealed the bill of rights and for violations of these court-made laws have denied the accused the right of a trial by jury. The exercise of the commonest rights of freemen-the right of assembly, the right of free speech, the right of traveling the public highways-have by legislation, under injunctions, been made a crime, and armed forces disperse as mobs people daring in company to exercise these rights. At its last term the supreme court of the United States decided that the thirteenth amendment, till his vessel is ready to leave port, and then forcibly putting him on board to serve out the the old fugitive slave laws may yet be revived, and striking laborers besieged and returned to the service of their masters.

of the feueral government until co ngresses and presidents may act only by judicial permission, the federal judges have begun the subjugation of sovereign states, so that, unless a check is soon put upon the progress of usurpation, in a short time no government, but the absolute dispotism of federal judges will exist anywhere over any portion of American soil. The pending strike of coal miners, starved to feebleness by their scant wages for arduous and dangerous toil; the pending strike for the right to be fool enough to make labor possible, has been prolific of judicial usurpation, showing the willingness of judicial despots to resor' to the most shameless deflance of decency as well as of law and humanity in order to enable heartless avarice to drive its hungry serfs back to the mines to faint and die at their drudgery; and there remains to-day not one guaranteed right of American citizens the exercise of which an injun tion has not somewhere made a crime. Startled by these subversions of constitutional liberty, we have met as American citizens to counsel together, and have come to the

following conclusions, that: WHEREAS, The present strike of the coal miners has again demonstrated the fact that our so-called liberty is not freedom, but is a stupendous sham, under which millions are degenerating, while hundreds of thousands-men, women and children-are starving in hovels and

on the public highways.

WHEREAS, This condition has become permanent for a large and ever-increasing number of our population, as long as we permit a comparatively small class of legalized exploiters to monopolize the means of production and distribution for their private benefit-a fact again

obvious in the case of the miners. for relief are fruitless, since the legislative as well as the executive and judicial powers are under the control of the capitalist class, so that it has come to pass in this "free country" that while cattle and swine have a right to the public highway Americans, so-called free men,

WHEREAS, Our capitalist class, as is again shown in the pre ent strike, is armed, and has not only policemen, marshals, sheriffs and deputies, but also a regular army and militia at it command, in order to enforce government by injunction, uppre-sing lawful assemblage, free speech and the rights to the public highwayswhile on the other hand the laboring men of the country are unarmed and defenseless, contrary to the words and the spirit of the constitution of the United States, therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby set apart Friday, September 3, 1897, as a "Good Friday" for the cause of suffering labor in America, and contribute the earni gs of that day to the support of our struggling brothers, the miners, and anpeal to every friend of labor turoughout the Country to do likewise.

Resolved, That if the str ke of the miner: is

not settled by Septem er 20, 1897, and announcement made to that effect by the president of the United Mine Workers, a general convention at Chicago on Monday, September 27, 1898, be seld by the repre entatives of all unions, sections. branches, lodges and kindred organizations of laboring men and friends of their cause, for the purpose of considering further measures in the

Resolved, That we consider the use of the ballot as the best and safest means for the amelioration of the hardships under which the laporing class suffers. Resolved, That the public ownership of all nines and railroads is one of the most neces-

sarv reforms of our body politic.

Resolved, That we most emphatically protest against government by injunction, weich plays havoc with even such political liberty as workingmen have saved from the steady encroachent of capitalization, and be finally. Resolved. That no nation in which the people are totally disarmed can long remain a free nation, and, therefore we urge upon all libertyloving citizens to remember and obey article 2

of the constitution of the United States, which read as follows: The right of the people to keep and bear arms shell not be infringed. COMMITTEE NAMED.

After the platform and resolutions of the committee were out of the way and most of the seats were empty, a resolution was adopted authorizing the ernment is formulating a plan to bring chairman to name a committee of five about the banishment of all anarchists to issue a call for the Chicago conven- from Spain. It is announced here that gate for each local union, and two the government of Spain must deport for each congressional district them to some American republic or to Only wage-workers, farmers and a distant Spanish possession. well-known friends of labor will be eligible as delegates. The chairman named the following committee to issue the official call: J. R. Sovereign, William L. Glasgow, president of the reads and with their miners, and say be held in New York immediately ca Eugene Debs; O'Connell, of the Ma-St. Charles Car Co., of St. Louis, died they cannot pay more. chinists' union; Mahon, of the Street | in Manitou last night.

Railway union, and Donnelly of the Trades and Labor union.

W. Marble, of Burden, Ill., said he had returned from Arkansas with \$903.60 contributed from the miners of that state for the Illinois strikers. The chairman announced that all

money collected September & for the striking miners should be sent to W. C. Pearce, secretary of the United Mine Workers, Columbus, O.

Mr. Ratchford thanked the convention in a short speech for what it had west territory, is not impressed with done in behalf of the striking miners, length a report from the committee on and expressed regret that the president resolutions and plans of action con- had not been asked to convene congress with a view to restricting the fields. federal courts from interfering with the rights of strikers. Before Mr. Ratchford had time to

take his seat, W. D. Ryan, of Illinois,

offered such a resolution, and it was instantly adopted, and the officers of the tion, that the location of the line beconvention instructed to so notify the president. The usual complimentary resolutions were adopted, and a protest against the Armour Packing Co. at Kansas City, Kas., and then the greatest con-

vention of speech-makers that ever assembled in St. Louis was at an end. It would be difficult at this time to predict the most important business adopted calling upon the president of gress in special session to define the jurisdiction of federal courts in the calling upon the coal miners of Missouri, Kentucky, Kansas and other states who are still at work to join the striking miners in Illinois, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and other localities.

Doubts were freely expressed as to whether Senator Mark Hanna would permit the president to convene conjurisdiction of the federal courts in dealing with strikers, and others freely expressed the opinion that even if congress were convened for such a purpose, no laws would be enacted interfering with the power now exercised by the courts.

The resolution calling upon the coal miners in Missouri, Kentucky, Kansas, Iowa and other state to join in the strike may prove of much consequence. Members of the convention, who claimed to speak for these miners, said they would join the strike if called upon to do so. In the states named, and also the Indian territory, pretty much all the miners are at work and have been for a long time. They are better off than the miners anywhere east of the Mississippi river, according to accredited reports, and prior to last night no doubts were expressed from any official quarter that they would remain at work. There are about 10,000 coal miners employed in Missouri.

Resolutions adopted by the convention, after eight hours of speech-making, denounce the interference of courts by injunction against strikers, set apart a day for contributions to term of his contract; a decision under which the miners, call a second convention to meet in Chicago, and contain doctrines palliating almost every element that comprised the remarkable convention save the advocates of single tax. Advocates of the theories of Henry George were on hand early and late, and, headed by Col. H. Martin Williams, of Missouri, their presence was made known at all times, and an hour before the close a determined effort was made to inculcate some of their doctrines into the resolutions, but they failed. The socialists were too strong for them.

The convention was made up of elements of humanity that are invariably replete with theories which do not harmonize well in such a strangely mixed assembly, and yet nearly every faction, except the Single Tax league, expressed satisfaction when adjournment was reached. The only organization affiliating in the proceedings which did not have a full quota of orators present was the musical union. It furnished some excellent music, but otherwise was not heard.

#### FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS The Opening Session in the Minnesot

Representative Hall. Sr. Paul, Minn., Sept. 1. -The seventeenth meeting of the farmers' national congress of the United States was called to order at the capitol, in WHEREAS, Appeals to congress and the courts the hall of representatives, by President B. F. Clayton, of Indianols, Ia. The opening session was not largely attended, compared with what is expected later, but Secretary Sethal's advices warrant the prediction that the

congress will be very well attended when the high water mark is reached. The delegates representation in the congress does not, at its maximum, exceed 500.

The morning session was devoted largely to the matter of a formal welcome, and following an invocation by Archbishop Ireland, the congress was greeted, on behalf of the city of St. Paul, by Mayor Doran; in behalf of the agricultural society, by President Weaver, of that organization; on behalf of the state by Gov. Clough, and to these addresses, respectively, responses on behalf of the congress were made by John M. Stahl, of Illinois, secretary of the congress, and Hon. B. F. Clayton, of Iowa, president.

## RETURNED FROM RUSSIA.

President Faure and Minister Hanotous Landed at Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, Sept. 1 .- President Faure and M. Hanotoux, the French minister for foreign affairs, landed here at 9:45 a. m., from the French cruiser Pothuau, on their return from Russia. They were met by the premier, M. Meline; the minister for war, Gen. Billot, and the minister of marine, Admiral Besnard. M. Meline, in tendering the president

the congratulations of the cabinet, was warmly applauded, and the immense crowd present enthusiastically cheered the chief magistrate of France.

## ANARCHISTS MUST GO.

Spain Considering Where She Shall Send Her Contingent.

MADRID, Sept. 1 .- The Spanish gov-

Died at Manitou, Col. COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 1 .- THE OGILVIE SURVEY,

lah Territory, Practically the Correct Boundary Line Between Alaska and the British Northwest Territory-No Likelihood of Trouble in Settling the Ques-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 .- Gen. Duffield, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, who has been prominently identified in determining the line between Alaska and the British Norththe probability of trouble between this government and Great Britain over the location of the Klondike gold

"It is true," he said, when shown the dispatch from Port Townsend, quoting a deputy United States marshal as saying, in effect, that the United States would assume control over that sectween the two countries has not yet been formally accepted, but the location

has been very definitely determined. The one hundred and forty-first meridian was designated as the boundary between Russia and Great Britain, and nothing remained after our acceptance of that understanding but to locate the meridian. The location was made on the north at Porcupine river by our transacted by the convention. Just surveyors, and in the vicinity of the before adjournment resolutions were Yukon by the Canadians under Ogilvie, and their work was there checked by the United States to convene con- our men. We found that where Ogilvie's line crossed Forty-Mile creek it was 15-100 of a second, or six feet and matter of issuing injunctions, and nine inches, too far east, and when it crossed the Yukon it was 14 seconds. or 618 feet, too far west.

"Thus it may be seen that the line as located by Ogilvie is substantially correct. There is no possibility of an error the correction of which could place the new gold region in American territory. At the nearest point Dawgress for the purpose of limiting the son City is 50 miles on the Canadian side of the Ogilvie line.

"If the treaty now before the senate providing for fixing the boundary is ratified, a commission will be appointed to perform this duty. It is considered more than probable that the Ogilvie survey will be accepted.

#### THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW Test Case by a Postal Employe Who Refuses to be Removed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.-John C. Woods, superintendent of mails at the Louisville (Ky.) post office yesterday brought suit against Postmaster-General Gary and the post office department authorities to prevent them from removing him from the service. The case probably will be a test of the power to remove a government official embraced within the civil service rules. Woods was notified that his services would be dispensed with and refused to resign. He has now asked for an injunction to prevent his removal.

The court has issued a temporary restraining order to protect his rights. At the postoffice department it is stated that the office of superintendent of mails, which Woods is seeking to being asked to pay \$50 or \$60 a minute. they are called Jumelle bracelets. keep, is uniformly filled by details of employes of the railroad mail service. This is in the nature of a temporary promotion, and the order against which Woods complains directed him to "resume" his former run in that service. With this notification to Woods to return to his former work was the formal detail of Clerk O'Donnell to succeed him as superintendent. The restraining order issued by Judge Bingham was served on Postmaster General Gary and First Assistant Postmaster General Heath.

## THE FORESTRY PROBLEM.

It is Engaging the Attention of Secretary Bliss-Surveillance of the Segregated Washington, Sept. 3.-Secretary Bliss is taking great interest in the forestry problem and is watching the developments in the comprehensive

system of employing special agents, with assigned districts, for the complete supervision and surveillance of the segregated tracts. Some time ago, under the authority of congress, the states embracing the various reserves were placed in districts, each in charge of a special agent, appointed by the secretary of the interior, with authority for employing such assistants as were necessary.

This scheme, though limited in effectiveness by a meager appropriation, is being put in force as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The results so far attained are regarded with satisfaction by the department. One of the most important results

has been to check the ravages of for-

est fires. This feature especially has met with the approval of the settlers and has secured their hearty co-opera-Commissioner Herman of the general land office is now making a personal inspection of the new system and its working on the Pacific coast. He reports seeing one forest fire, which

#### would ordinarily have been destructive, promptly checked by the new corps. A PAIR OF VENTRES.

A Puzzling Question for the Police of the City of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO. Sept. 3.-The police have just arrested another Jose Ventre, who is believed to be the real anarchist banished from Barcelong. This man is unmistakably French. The case is altogether mysterious, as the man now in prison who was arrested as Ventre corresponds in the minutest details to the measurements of Ventre as sent from Europe

## AFTER FREE SILVER.

A Sack of Silver Coin Stolen at Burling. ton, Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 3.-The Adams Express Co. at this place is minus a sack of silver containing \$500. The robbery was one of the boldest and most successful ever committed here. The sack had been checked out to

Express Messenger Sohroeder for the St. Louis train, which leaves here at 9:45, who had placed it on top of the express safe for a moment. While his back was turned the sack was taken and there is no clew to the robbers.

New Telegraph Route and Reduced Rate to South America.

NEW YORK, Sept. .- The Postal Telegraph and Cable Co.'s new route to South America was opened with reduction in rates of 25 per cent. This is a new route and competing service to Uruguay, Paruguay, Argentine Republic and Brazil, via Hayti and Paris Will Receive Gen. Woodford, September

MADRID, Sept. 3.—The queen regent of Spain will receive the new United States minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, September 13.

NO TALK ACROSS THE SEA. Experts Have Given Up the Idea of a

Transatiantic Telephone. Financial and commercial interests between this country and European leading centers have received a final set-back in a most important direction, that of using the telephone between New York and the commercial centers

of Europe. Almost from the moment the telephone service came in general use bankers and brokers clapped their hands with delight. They thought that they saw at no distant period the establishment of a transatlantic telephone system by which they could communicate with their agents abroad, and so annihilate time and distance that transactions on the exchanges or bourses would

be but the matter of a few minutes. "Would it be possible to use the Atlantic cables as a telephone medium without interfering with the regular work of the cable?" was the momentous question the scientists had to deal with. The fact that telegraph companies daily work a quadruplex system, by which eight telegraph operators were on the one wire at once, four at either end, nourished the belief that after all, through some yet undiscovered land connections, business men would be able to chat with each other without in any way disturbing the delicate signals constantly passing to and fro on the cable.

The most expert electricians throughout the world took the matter in hand, but after years of unceasing study have decided to abandon the project. The cafole companies threw no obstacle in the way of the scientists; on the contrary, they encouraged them. The scheme, so far reaching and beneficial to the business world, was kept as quiet as possible, but now that there does not seem the least possibility of carrying it out the secrecy has been abandoned.

George G. Ward, vice president of the

Postal Telegraph company, was asked yesterday if there was any possibility of using cables for telegraphic and telephonic purposes at one and the same time. He promptly answered: "I am afraid not. In fact, I know that such a thing is impossible. The whole thing, after long study, has been abandoned. A noted European electrical expert, who has given the matter his attention for years, says it can't be done, and he adds that if you were to construct a telephone by which you could talk to people in London, Paris, Berlin or St. Petersburg, you would have to use a transmitter as big as a barrel. There is still another insurmountable barrier in the way of transatlantic telephone service. Take, for instance, your long-distance telephone service as it stands to-day. Look what | design in diamonds. it costs. Now, then, what would it cial cities of Europe. Just think of size of the watch on a curb chain, and cables and to use one for telephone services alone would never pay.-N. Y.

#### USEFUL MICROBES. Now Used by Scientists to Combat

Plagues of Vermin. Perhaps one of the most remarkable uses to which bacteria have been put is that of vermin exterminators or poisoning agents. It was in the year 1889

that Prof. Loeffler, while experiment-Griefswald, discovered a micro-organ- up brightly at night. ism which was extremely fatal to all kinds of mice. The happy idea occurred to the professor that this lethal little microbe, which he christened Bacillus typhi murium, might be turned to excellent account in combating plagues of field mice in grain fields where the devastation committed by these voracious rodents had become in parts of Greece and Russia a serious source of loss to agriculturists. Experiments were accordingly made on a small scale to test the efficiency of this bacterial poisoner in destroying field mice, and so successful were the results that Loeffler confidently announced the possibility of keeping down these pests by distributing food material infected with these bacteria over fields which were invaded by them. The Greek government took up the question, and Loeffler's method was applied with brilliant results; the disease was disseminated with extraordinary rapidity and severity, and the

mice were readily destroyed.

The idea was not original, for Pas-

teur had already, in 1888, suggested to the international rabbit commission in Australia that chicken-cholera microbes should be employed for destroying the rabbits, which then as now are such a source of difficulty and pecuniary loss to the country. No active measures appear to have been taken, however, to carry out this suggestion, one of the principal objections raised being the undesirability of introducing a disease which was at that time believed to be a stranger to the colony. Quite recently, within the past year, the idea has been revived by Mr. Pound, the government bacteriologist at Brisbane, in consequence of his discovery that chicken cholera, far from not existing in Australia, has infested poultry yards more or less extensively for several years past, although it has only recently been diagnosed as such. This chicken cholera microbe is particularly well suited for the work in question, inasmuch as, while extremely fatal to rabbits, it is without any effect whatever on farm stock of various kinds, and is perfectly harmless to man, so that its handling by the uninitiated is not attended with any personal danger whatever.-Longman's Magazine.

A New Vocation. Jimmie Farmerboy-Dad, I'm goin into the city an' git a job.

The Old Man-Waal, what would you dew in the city? "Oh, there's lots o' them roof gardens I've heern tell on. Guess I might git sumthin' tew dew weedin' out some o' them."-Detroit Frec Press.

Twitting on Facts.

Hewett-It's terrible to have people doubt your word. Jewett-Especially when you know yourself that you are lying .- N. Y Truth.

-The remarkable echo at Eagle's Nest, on the banks of the Killarney, Ireland, repeats a bugle call 109 times, each clear and distinct.

DECIDED BY THE COURTS.

The general or the managing editor of a newspaper which publishes a libel is held, in Smith vs. Utley (Wis.), 35 L. R. A. 620, to be responsible for the libel, whether he knew of the publication or not.

An insurable interest in the life of a son-in-law is held, in Adams vs. Reed (Ky.), 35 L. R. A. 692, to exist in favor of a woman who with him as one family keeps a boarding house, dividing the profits between them.

The right of a tenant for life to operate for oil or gas or to make an oil orgas lease is denied in Marshall vs. Mellon (Pa.), 35, L. R. A. 316, except where operations for oil or gas have been commenced before the life estate accrues. A temporary breach of an insurance policy by increasing the hazard is held

lin (Ill.), 35 L. R. A. 595, to leave the policy in force after the extra risk ceased, if this did not contribute to a subsequent loss. So long as the remnant of a building which is left standing is reasonably adapted for use as a basis upon which to restore the building to the condition in which it was before injury it is held,

in Traders' Insurance company vs. Cat-

in Royal Insurance company vs. Mc-Intyre (Tex.), 35 L. R. A. 672, that there is no total loss. An assignment for creditors by lessees of a coal mine is held, in Potter vs. Gilbert (Pa.), 35 L. R. A. 580, to be ineffectual to defeat the right of the lessor to proceed for a forfeiture for existing defaults and take fixtures at an appraised value in satisfaction of

claims for breaches of covenant in the Moneys paid into court and deposited in a bank or trust company are held, in Jones vs. Merchants' national bank (C. C. App. 1st C.), 35 L. R. A. 698, to be exempt from the process of a litigant without first obtaining consent of the court and cannot be reached without leave of the court by bills filed against the depositors, the clerk or other persons who have been decreed to have ar

### FANCIES IN JEWELS.

interest in the funds.

A beautiful tiara being shown in London was all diamond leaves and scrolls lightly put together topped by single large pear-shaped diamonds.

One London shop attracts fair customers with a magnificent brown diamond-a rare stone-set in large single diamonds. It can be worn as a brooch or a pendant. One of the large flat gold hearts

which have been worn abroad so much

this season, had set in it an Indian em-

erald set around with an old French The newest watches are gold, with cost, even based on the same lines, to colored dials mounted by the side of a telephone to any of the great commer- compass or a calendar to match the

Where is the business man who could The most up-to-date chains are afford such an expenditure? Then, formed of alternate rubies, sapphires again, look at the millions of people and diamonds, set so closely that little who never use the telephone at all. of the chain is seen. Some of them It costs money to manufacture and lay have suspended fine gold chain-bag purses with bayonet tops in gold centered with a massive cabochon ruby set in diamonds.

A lovely little diamond peacock balancing on a single pearl has cabochon rubies in its outspread tail, and the tiniest emeralds in its crest; and a splendid curved diamond buckle, with diamond prongs, has been one of the favorite corsage ornaments this season. For men, links and stude of star-stones in different shades, rimmed with diaing with mice in his laboratory at monds, are the thing and the stars show



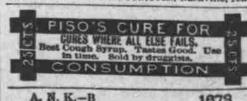


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